GENERAL BELKNAP

NATIONAL SORROW SPARE HER AND PUNISH ME

WITH CHARITY TOWARD ALL

PENITENCE, CONFESSION, PARDON STERN. INFLEXIBLE EXECUTIVE

NO GUILTY MAN ESCAPE

BUGGLEATION OF THE SEGRETARY OF WAR SALE OF POST TRADERSHIPS THE CAUSE

HISTORY OF THE UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

TESTIMONY OF CALEB P. MARSH ---

IMPEACEMENT RESOLUTIONS REPORTED

HE DIVIDED BONDS WITH THE PANILY IT WAS ALL IN TRUST FOR BABY

HORROR OF A PENNSYLYANIA DEMOCRAT

Was Overcome by the Enormity BAD FORGOTTEN BECHANAN'S SECRETARY

Nothing since the assassination of President Lincoln as stangered the community yesterday as the announcement that articles of impeach-ment would be presented in the House of Repre sentatives against General Belknap. Inquiry proved that it was true, and later in the day, as all be seen by Congressional proceedings, resolulens were brought forth. There was a commo eyond parallel. Nine tenths of the people thought it a newspaper capacit, and very few peonmittee on War Expenditures had kept a close STAGGETED AT THE TESTINONY REPORT THEM.

Away bees in 1872 the newspapers of New York too serious is peneve in connection with the fort. Sill agency tradership. It is said that the matter was then explained to the satisfaction of the editors of these papers; but it is certain that the magnitude of the chargesfand the prominence of the persons involved was such as to discredit the assertions at once. The investigation was never pursued by the newspapers until somebody mentioned it recently to a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Dopartment, when the man Marsh, whose name was then prominent before the profile, was brought up to testify. It appears that Mr. Marsh is a man of wealth, who knew General Helkings first wife and family long before Ceneral Helkings ever saw them. He lived in Christonat, and the family of Mrs. Ballings have been in the helit of stopping at his house when they visited there. They met

and the willy Starsh invited them to his mantion 100 West Frity-seventh street, near Central Park, in New York. By some method not understood the them Burs, lielansp was caused to interced with her husband, who was Secretary of War, for a centract and suttereble at Fort Sii. It is strange that the committee did not no in their in asking questions of this man Marsh. It is proven solely upon his testimony that a lady who has always been esteemed in this community, and was is now dead and cannot survey less herself got a contract from her husband's Repetiment, but with no understanding from her burshand with every probability that he knew nothing about it, and, in fact, the sween testimony that he was not a party to the affair, and there is no testimony shows that he had the least knowledge of it until after he married the present bless Bulknup. From this point the testimony through the evidence of Marsh and through the ADMISSIONS OF OUR HALL BELENAP HINLELY,

the latter was cognizate of the transaction, and this is indefensible. It is strange that Mr. Hischburn, in the house yesterday, should have brought down the applanes of the galleries by charating that Gen. Helianap had made himself despicible by bringing his wife into the case, when Mr. Hischburn knew full well Gen. Helianap had 'hrunk from giving testimony in order to anield his wife and shoulder the responsibility himself. Gen. Belianap said yesterday to a triend that some of Mr. Marsh's testimony was triend that some of the was in it of truth or faisity, or things that could or could not be process, he was man enough to stand by anything that had brought him into the case, and he proposed to do it. THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

There was a gravitation towards the Capitol shat commenced about 12-clock. Up to nearly 4 o'clock there was no crowd in the galleries, but about that sime Ron. Fernande Wood yielded the floor and his speech on the Sandwich Island treaty to suspething of more vital interest. As if by magic the galleries and the floor nilled up, notil Poorkeeper Fitchough had as much as he could do to Reep the seats clear. At first there was great confusion, and then profound silence. Mr. Clymer was house, the as designmen of the committee, lamenting the fact that he had no committee, jamenting the fact that he had no clera to transcribe his report, and that he was a very poor writer himself, asked that he might interpret his chirography at the clerk's desk. He did it well-except that he read in a incareal tone, betitting what he thought was the occasion. THER COMMERCED A SCENE

of the despect onners. As he read the report that will be seen in tail to another column, ladies went in the galleries and strong men sighed with regret. Areson as Mr. Marsh's testimony was rend, Mr. Morrison reached over the desk and got it. He took from Hill, of Georgia, to his saat, and both went hungrify through it. They waited for a chance to say sometime, but did not get it. The reading of other documents grew long and tedion. tedions.

When the discussion came upon it there was an evident intention upon the Democratic side to make political capital out of it, but their experience in the Andersonville debate made them very timid.

developed a talent second to none of the younger members on the floor of the House. He is known as one of the ablest young knyers in northwestern New York, and yeaterday was the first time he had to show it. His argument and diction were splendid. The question of jurisdiction bring raised, it was admitted by Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, who really made a good speech for his side of the itemse, that the book on juris; rudenes in this yearsty furnished no price; rudenes in this yearsty furnished no precedent for the impeachment of a public officer after he has resigned, but that as Warren Hastings was impeached and tried in Magical fitteen monthsuffer he had resigned them the Governor Generalship in India a precedent was set there, and that it was time for this Womrose to set a precedent that should govern proceedings bereafter, because no enth case had before been preceded.

Mr. Clymer, when he said that no such crime had been known by a public officer in this or any other country before, must have for other the mass of Governor Matteson, in linear, shout 185. There was a black trunk and a boot and shoe box had set one of the case and a Benegratic Governor in an unpleasant position. The boot and shoe box had set one of the case and a lemeratic Governor in an unpleasant position. The boot and shoe box had set one of the form and classes friends, a 'shoe box' (in which the bonds were deposited) was misred, but the biack trunk with nothing in it, was paraded before the, Legislature. Singularly mough, the bonds in the boot and shoe box were funded and add on the matter, and a Democratic Senator was beld enough to get up and say that he knew there was fraud, and that every member of the

acid on the market, and a Besnotratic Senator was bold enough to get ap and say that the knew there was fraud, and that every member of the Senate was as well aware of it as he was. But Governor Distinction was never tried. Hesides, the unanimory verdict of the liquie of Representatives above that the

REPUBLICAN PARTY IS DETERMINED mot to be a party to anything like fraud. The evidences of the past—tredit mobilier. Pacific mail and the investigations—that have taken piaceand abown fruitful results all originated in the Republican party. There is no credit belonging to the lemocrate for the seeking of dishouest men, or the punishing of them after they are found. All such credit in political life belongs to the Republican party, at has been lately instanced by the fact of the vois of patteriary. Deliberating for a moment only upon Democratic

grounds, and not as a party matter.

Surnas 13 THE OTT.

Up town the feeling was of an order that did not brook interruption. There was a stream of sentiment that favored General Betkinap, and another that gloried in his discomiture. There was no employ for him in quarters that habitally desery honesty. There was no inductive reasoning to an excuse that is worth outertaining. There was nothing from the growlers but a desire to incuipate other officials and show by some cause that they were in the affait. There was the most strange set of political ideas in circulation, such as might have originated in the brain of Suran B. Anthony. The talk around the hotels was as of the character that did not admit of the knowledge of yesterday's proceedings in Congress, but was of that character that there were eridently a good many people who were guided by feelings that did not belong to the evidences that surround a full information in passing after

At the early hour yesterday moreing Secretary Belknap had an interview with the President. He was accompanied by Secretaries Chandler and Bristow and Senators Morton and Mortill, of Vermont. This interview was not of long duration. Gen. Belknap stated to the President the dreumstances which brought him there, and with few words banded the President his written resignation as Secretary of War, coupled with it the request that it would be accented without delay, and a prompt acceptance followed, after which Gen. Belknap retired to his private residence, where he remained during the day, receiving very few visitors. In response to inquiries as to whether he intended to make any statement with reference to the testimony that has shown the existence of such lamentable circumstances. Art. Belknap said that there were many complications to be explained. Early in the day he jet anxious to make a statement until he can do so before the Senate in an official way.

In the alternoon of yesterday there was a widean emedat way.

In the afternoon of yesterday there was a wide apread rumor that

and so prevalent it became that much additional excitenent was eccasioned. In the Treasury Department particularly this report caused a constrenation. It probably arew out of another rumor that fir. Is listap remarked to the President yeared as more remarked to the President yeared as more than the wished he had killed himself. However, this additional misfortune has been spared. At the War Dapartment upseterday there was very little business accomplished, the absence of an official head preventing even the consummation of much routine work. In the aftersoon the President addressed an official communication, to addition to his daties as Secretary of the Navy, to also assume and perform the duties pertaining to the office of the Secretary flowers will take charge of the War Ispartment to day, signing the mails and all neessary documents. partment to day, signing the mails and all neces-sary documents.

The ex colleagues of Gee. Helimap in the Cabi-net expressed their intense and absolute aston-ishment of the reports affecting his integrity, and were forced to accept them as true in the face of the areans immediately attending the dis-cioures. The sad circumstances were every-where met with expressions of regret that an officer of each high station had been thus, in a moment, draward from so leity a minuscle of hour to the

orence here station and own thus, in a moment dragged from so lotty a pinnacle of hone to the very dust. Cabinet effects were themselve anxious to know all the particulars; for, beyond the fact itself, they were without information and details were asked for, however unwelcome their recital was. PRESIDENT OPANT SAID LAST NIGHT that he was not aware of the fact that (Jen. Belknap's official conduct was the subject of investigation by a committee of Congress, and, furthermore, he was not advised of the extent of the offenses of the Secretary of War when he accepted his letter of resignation as the terms of his (the President's) letter of acceptance would have been very different from what they were. The manner of the Secretary of War when he approached the President yesterday increase was confused and incoherent, so much so that the President did not exactly understand his meaning, and was facilized to the belief that the conduct of the Secretary of War was less criminal than the testimony before the House committee shows him to be. PRESIDENT GRANT SAID LAST NIGHT GENERAL BELEVAY.

General Belkmap went to the war Office yes terday, and was besieged by numerous caller who had business or condoisnes on hand. He re timed to see them; but a low correspondents, who called to see what truth there was in the state went a foother about regular admittages to his called to see what truth there was in the state-ments floating about, gained admittance to his office. They did not have the heart to speak on the subject to him on account of his deep dejec-tion. He was there only half an hour. After he went to the Executive Mansion and tendered his rerignation, he returned hour, a corrowful man, talk. Mrs. Beiknsp was in great distress, seeming to verge upon hysterics, and his hands were full of archetes, both domestic and political. He jet the full force of the contention he had as a man, and the strength needed to divest himself as an element in politics. He had grown up from the position of coincel in the army, which his merits had given him, to the major general's brevet, and was made collector of internal revenue through the influence of General Frank Blair, in whose brigade he had served. That he had some deserts his near approach to election as Senator from lows attested. He stood on the portals of the Senate.

The writer of this listened to him as an orator at Norumbega hall, in Bangor, when he was the refused crater of the day, on the occasion of the duner to Lord Lisgard, Governor (Secaral of Canada. He did honor to the country then, and would have been a credit to the Senate. He looked yesterday, at his home, like a man who had not given up, but like one who had caught he inspiration that family ties bring as a cohesive impression, and had set his foot down to exand where he was, and where he would be vindicated, but that "to-day I acted like a man, and who would do otherwise would act like a dog."

Gen Belknap said he had not previously known. Mr. Marsh intimately.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, who became his counsel through the affections of his brother Frank, was not his council till a few days ago, for General Belkinap needed none. Mr. Blair said last night that he believed and show his client to be the soul of honor, and that he was counsel, not by his own solicitation, but by the solicitation of General Belkinap. He knew mothing of the case till General Belkinap told him the stry, and then he left that from the testimony and ascertained facts there was no guilty knowledge of the saint till his present wife told him of it, and that from that time there was no defense. It was his duty then to have overthrown every charge by the exercise of even a small part of the nerve he had, and his duty was violated by not doing so. Mr. Blair said the noble, manly heart was overtoome by affection for the wife who had made a mistake and wne was helplessly leaning on the arm of the husband. He doubted the knowledge of the wifes so the question of wrong, and expressed sincere; eggest at the occasion for counsel. But he thinks that where all agree there can be no dispute. He does not believe in fighting the political battles of the country over such men's shoulders, for he believes General Belknap to be able to perform worthly great things hereafter. BIS COUNSEL.

things hereafter.

THE PHESIDENT

was deeply moved yesterday and last night. He is not slow to express his past confidences in General Helkmap, nor the confidence he would have to-morrow and will always have in him. But he has had so many quibbles on fact, and so many baseless attacks that he strongly, wishes he might have kept out of the Presidency and without the pale of responsibility for the doings of official subordinates. He was more affected by this new than any that has reached him for many years. The disposition he has to stand by his tricols was even more determined than ever when he learned the sacts, but the Independent Press will, of course, be chargined at that.

POSTMARTER GENERAL SEWELL.

POSTNASTER GENERAL SEWELL. The next drive that is proposed is to show that Postmater postion, and that his resignation in an awaward postion, and that his resignation in disgrace must follow. The committee are searching for victims, and Mr. Jewell's scalp is claimed as the next trophy. It is said that the development of pestorday will prevent the transfer of the Indian bureau to the War Department, and that it will take the War Department ten years to eatth up with its legitimate business on account of this interruption.

THE COURSE OF THE IMPERCUMENT ARTICLES. THE COURSE OF THE INTERCUMENT ARTICLES.

The Judiolary Committee will today take up the impeachment question, and prepare articles with a view of setting a precedent in American proprudence. A succeedy since at law and precedent will show that the Senate must declare want of jurisdiction, and the Senate is not now setting precedents, except to help the Hours in setting the procedent of concerny, as it will do in the fortheations appropriation bill, which will throw 25,000 Democratic voters out of employment for a year.

The proposition to the committee, hinted at in performing proceedings, was that if they would night out all reference to his wife and child, Gen. Belltrap would assume all responsibility, make a full confession, and disuls every doubt. This is a further testimonial to his manilmens.

"LET NO GILLTY MAN MEGATE."

The President has determined to test the cases

The President has determined to test the cases of General Belkman, on charges of bribery and corruption; C. P. Marsh, for bribery, and Dr. Toministo, for aiding and abetting bribery, in the District court, and will direct the Attorney General to properly instruct the District Attorney. The fines and penalties reach high into the thousands of money and years of imprisonment for guilty parties.

PROCERDINGS IN THE BOUNE. Mr. CLYMER, of Pa., said be desired to ask permission of the House to make a report from the committee on

EXPENDITIBES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT
of so great importance that he felt quite certain
that when it was heard the House would sustain
him in making the request at this time.

The committee having bean allowed no clerk to
perform the writing for them, he [Mr. Clrysin]
had made the record, and he felt sure zone of the
cierks of the House could read them, and he
asked that he might read the report himself.

Mr. Chrysen, in compliance with requests
from all store of the hall, took the clerk's desk
and read the report.

The report is as follows: The Committee on Expenditures of the War Department respectfully
report that at the very threshold of their investigation they had found such unqualified evidence
of malfonance in office by W m. W. Beiknap, late
Secretary of War, thut they had felt it a duty to
lay the same before the House.

They report inriber that at it o'clock to day
thay had received a communication from the Freident announcing the resignation of Secretary
Beiknap, togethat with a copy of his letter accepting the same.

The committee submit this report, and demand EXPENDITIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

that Wm. W. Helkmap, late Secretary of War, be dealt with according to the law of the land, and to that end submit the evidence and a receipt of the record of the proceedings of the committee. The following resolutions were submitted: Recoired, That W. W. Helkmap, late Secretary of War, be impeached of high crimes and misde-massors in office. Resolved, That it is a sign or impead and misde season in office.

Resolved, That the testimony in the case of W

Resolved, That the tastimony in the case of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, he referred to the Committee on the Judielary, with instructions to prepare and report, without unnecessary delay, suitable articles of impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, Resolved, That a committee of five members of the House he appointed and instructed to proceed to the her of the Sensie and there impeach W.s. W. Belksp, late Secretary of War, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the American people, of high crimes and misdemeanars while in office, and to inform that body that AUTICLES OF IMPRACHMENT

will in due time be presented, and to require the Senate to take such action as they may deem proper in the premises.

Mr. CLYMEE then proceeded to read the accompanying deciments. The first was the testimony of Caleb P. Marsh, the report commencing as follows:

Tuesday, February 29, 1876. The committee met at 10-20 o'clock a. m.; present, Massra, Clymer, Hackmann and Roumins. Dir. Caleb P. Marsh, one of the withselse ordered to be summoned by the committee, being present, was only sworn according to law.

Q. Where do you reside? A. I reside at No. 20 West Fitty-swenth street, Naw York; have resided in New York about night years.

Q. Where you or not appointed or tendered an appointment as post trader at Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory, in the fall of 1870, by the Secretary of War? If so, under what circumstances was said appointment secured to your State also if you were commissioned; and if any other person was so commissioned, and if any after person why he was commissioned, and if any after person why he was commissioned, and if any AGRESHET WAS MADE

HALF OF IT TOMES, I OWERS. HALF OF IT TO MRS, I OWERS.

The next payment was sent to the Secretary of War himself, and he had continued to so send it down to the last payment in 1876. Marsh also raid that he attended the first Mrs. Belknap's tuneral in December, 1870, in Washington, and while there he went up stairs to see the baby, when airs. Bowers explained that all the money sent was in trust for the baby.

After reading the above Mr. Marsh was examined at length, and the following questions and answers indicate more at length the contents of the paper: answers indicate more at length the contents of the paper.

Question by the Chairman: State how the payments were made to the Secretary of War subsequent to the funeral of his then wife, in 1870 whether in cath, by check, draft, certificate of deposit, bonds or by express or otherwise. A. The money was sent, according to the instructions of the Secretary of War, sometimes in bank notes by Adams' express; I think on one or more occasions by certificate or deposit on the National Bank of Commerce, of New York. Sometimes I have peid him in New York in person. Except the first payment in the fail of 1870 and the that in the fail of 1870, all were made to the Secretary in the mode I have stated, unless, perhaps, on

made in the fall of 1870, at the rate of \$12,000 a year. He paid at that rate about a year and a half, and since then at the rate of \$6,000 a year. It would aggregate about \$40,000, one half of which I have disposed of as above stated.

By the Chairman: Q. Did you receive letters from the Secretary of War acknowledging the receipt of the sums forwarded to him in the manner you have stated, or did he asknowledge the receipt of the same in any way? A. Usually when I sent money by express I would send him the receipt of the sompany, which he would either return marked "O. K." or otherwise acknowledge receipt of the same. Sometimes I paid it to him in person is New York, when

No excelpt was necessary.

I have not preserved any receipts or letters. When sont by express I always deposited the money personally and took receipt from them. By the Chairman: Have you at any time had any conversation with the Secretary of War regarding the post tradership of Fort Sill, or have you corresponded with him regarding the same? A. On: frequently. I forwarded a request to the Secretary, made to me by Mr. Evans, asking privileges about the fort, such as to sell liquor, &c. I don't remember what action was taken on them: they were not returned to me. As far as I know. Evans' correspondence regarding the post at Fort Sill was through me with the Secretary of War: I never heard of any other way.

By the Chairman: Was the contract between you and Evans ever the subject of conversation between you and the Secretary of War? A. It never was, as I remember, save in one instance; but I am not positive. Yet it seems to me that when the articles appeared in the newspapers in regard to affairs at Fort Sill—probably in 1872, about the time the

REDUCTIONS WERE MADE
In the payments from \$12,000 to \$0,000—that the next time I saw the Secretary he asked me if I had a contract with Evans, and I told him I had. I never showed it to him or any one else till I presented it here.

By the Chairman: After receiving the tele-NO RECEIPT WAS NECESSARY.

had a contract with Evans, and I told him I had. I never showed it to him or any one else till I presented it here.

By the Chairman: After receiving the telegraphic subpona from the Sergeantat-Arms to appear before this committee, which was on Monday, February II, did you come to Washington; if so, did you have an interview with the Secretary of War, and when and where? A. I came to Washington on Wednesday, the 23d of February. I went to the House of the Secretary of War and staid Wednesday night, and returned on Thursday evening. I showed him the telegraphic subposed it was to state before the committee while I knew about our transctions together. I said I did not like to appear, because I thought my testimony would be damaging to or would implicate him and give him trouble. He said he chought not, and advised me to stay and meet the committee. During that evening my conversation was

tion was

CHIEFLY WITH HIS WIFE,
he being present part of the time, and understanding the general tenor of our conversation. She suspected that I could make a statement which would satisfy the committee and excutpate the Secretary. She wanted me to go before the committee, and represent that she and I had business transactions together for many years, and that all this money I had sent the Secretary was money that she had from time to time deposited with me as a kind of banker, and that she had instructed me to send it to the Secretary for her. I dined there and spent the evening, and staid all night, retiring about 12 o'clock. The evening was devoted to disquasing this matter. I told her that the statement would not hold water before the committee, and even if it would I could not make it. At the same time I was so wrought up and had such anxiety—she pressing and pressing me about it, and having slept but intile since the receipt of the subporma, and sympathising with their condition—I did not give them a positive answer that night. I went to bed at 12, and I don't suppose I slept a wink. They said they would breakfast at 9. 1 came down about 8, and met

They said they would breakfast at 9. I came down about 8, and met

THE SECRETARY ALONE.

I told him I thought I had better leave, and get out of the country, for I would not perjure myself to any one—that I could afford to have my throat cut, but not to perjure myself. He replied that he did not wish me to do that—that we could 0x it in some other way. I said I thought I had better leave the country. The Secretary said I would roin him if I lett, I said if I go before the cummittee I will surely ruin you, for I will tell the trath. He was greatly excited. When I came down stairs to leave he followed me and asked me into the parlor and said, I want to make a last appeal to you to stay longer. He said it I went he would be ruined. I said I would ruin him if I went before the committee, and I lett and took the limited express for New York. On reaching home I consulted my actorney, sealing him if the committee could reach me by subjornal if I

ney, seking him if the committee could reach me by subjects if I

LEFT THE COUNTRY.

I stated the case to him (Mr. Burtlett, of 123 Broadway.) He asked me if I was subproased. I told him I had a telegraphic dispatch calling me to Washington. He said that if, a subproase had been duly served they could give me considerable trouble, but that on a telegraph message they could not reach me if I was out of the country. I asked him how long I would have to stay. He said that if the committee had leave to sit during the recess I could not be back until this, the present Congress, expired. I then went home and found there a dispatch from itr. W. Tomlisson, the brother in law of the Secretary. Its purport was not to leaver that he had good news, and that he was coming over. I determined not to be governed by it—that I was going and that they only wished to fix up some new story, and that I would not be a party to it.

NY THUNK WAS PACKED. NY THESE WAS PACKED

to leave. At about midnight Tomilinan appeared
at my house. He said, I have seen Blackburn. He is a cousin of mine—he said he
thought you (Marsh) would write a letter something like one he (Tomilinan)
would suggest, and that there would be no
ferther investigation, and if there was they
would sak no questions it would be difficult for
me to answer, and that für, Blackburn said he
thought that if the committee still wanted to exsmine me they would appoint a sub-committee
and come over to New York to do so. He same
to my bed-room and frame sateties of the properied.

THE WHOLE TRUTH.

It was a very short letter. He took it with the contract inclosed. He said he would take the letter and contract to Mr. Heackburn, who would show it to the committee, and that would be an end of it. He left my home at 2 o'clock Friday morning. At midnight Friday I was roused by and had the subpens of the committee served on me. Saturday avaning, at 10 o'clock, Tomining on again appeared. He aid by had been to Washington, and wanted to know, the first thing, if I had been subpensed at told him that I had. He began talking the whole thing over again, still wanting me to any believe the committee what was suggested at the Secretary's. At the interview on Taursday night he wanted me to tell the committee by telegraph that my wife was sick, and that I sould not attend. My wife being sick, I committed and did so telegraph. Recurring to the interview again on Saturday, I said I could not make the etatement be desired. He said he had seen Hinchburn in the interval, and had shown him the letter of Thursday night. He then returned it and the contract to me. I said, "by. Tomilisson, I have thought of this thing so much it has nearly made me crany: I am not going to talk about it any more; we will a down to my lawyer had considerable him how indictous the story he

wanted his development of the start has been the country and the start has been the committee.) We went down and railed on Bartlett, and I told him the whole truth in the presence of Dr. Tomiliason. Bartlett said I could not manufacture any story i wanted to, and must not if I could. Dr. Tomiliason still insisted that if I could swear that General Helknap Riew nothing of the arrangement with his (Tomiliason's sister, airs. Belknap, deceased and that if I could swear that the time I was at her funeral i made no arrangement with Mrs. Bowers, the present Mrs. Belknap, by which I was to send her all this money through the Secretary, that the whole thing could still be settled. I replied, I can't state it for it is not true, my impression then being that at that faneral I had said asmething about the matter to General Belknap. Tomlinson said, if you can't swear to that you had bester leave the country. But test said, this is a bail business. It is not a logal question you have submitted to me, and-in the position of stalirs the Secretary should decide it you should go to Washington or

Tomilines said he would return to Washington, his proposed two formulas of telegrams which I would understand. One was: "I hope your wife is seld," which was to be interpreted to leave the country. The other was, "I hope your wife is better," which meant come to Washington. We then parted. On going home in the street car, and fainking the whole taking over about the conversation at the time of the funeral, I made up my mind that, although I had stated to Barriett that I had had some conversation at the time of the funeral with the Secratory. to Bartlett that I had not some conversation at the time of the junctal with the Secretary about sending this money, yet I was so underdiserted by the Secretary that I was entirely willing to give the Secretary the headful of the doubt. I thought I would see Tentimon and tell him so. He was to leave for Warhington, and I went to the deput at the Washington and I went to the depot and to it was to need to the ment of the matter I was so undecided about the conversation that I would give him

THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

He said, "I am very glad to hear this, because my sister, Mrs. Belknap, said this was the fact." That Saturday evening I got a telegraph dispatch from Mrs. Helknap, which said. "Oome to Washington to-night. It is necessary." I received it in the evening. The next morning flast Sunday) I received a dispatch from Tomlinson—"I hope your wife is better"—which, according to agreement, meant come to Washington. In the afternoon I got a second dispatch from Tomlinson, as follows. "Leave without fail." I answered, "I shall leave to-night without fail." I answered, "I shall leave to-night without fail." I have very glad not to have to leave the country, the conviction having grown on my mind that IT WOULD DO NO GOOD.

I reached Washington Monday morning at 6:30 o'cleck, and stopped at the Arilington, my wife being with me.

Witness then went on to state substantially that he was shown to a temporary room at 1 o'cleck. At 3 o'cleck Teminison arrived, and calling him to the door of the room, said he had seen filleckburn, and that he still thought that this matter could be fixed, and sirged witness to write another lotter to the committee, which request, he said, he made at Blackburn's suggestion. Witness declined to do this. At 2 p. m. he went to the Capitol and met Tominhon in the corridor, and Tominson said, "You are going before him committee, and I wan you to remember that there was no arrangement between you and the Secretary of War at the time of the funeral, and chat the maney you had sivery parfet to teen Refanap was for Mrs. Helknap and by her direction." with moneys in my hands arising from the contract with Evans, and which I either sent or honded to him.

Question by Mr. BLACKBURN Can you state the sum in the aggreate received by you under the contract with Evans, and which I either sent or honded to him.

Question by Mr. BLACKBURN Can you state the sum in the aggreate received by you under the contract with Evans, and what portion thereof have you paid to the Secretary of War, including the first and last parments which you said, page met paid to him.

A. Thave no memoranda whatever on which to make answer. It is a very simple calculation, however. The first payment to me by Evans was made in the fall of 1870, at the rate of \$12,000 a year. He paid at that rate about a year and a

but was overruled, and that he

DID NOT PROPOSE TO TRLL ANY LIES.

Tominson said all he asked the witness to do
was to reli the truth, and that what he had suggested was the truth, to which the witness replied that he intended to tell the truth, and if it
did not is jure General Belknap none would be
better pleased than himself or more surely gratilied. After returning from the committee-room
to the hotel the witness again met Tomilinson,
and he inquired how he (Marsh) had got along
before the committee. He told him, in substance,
what his statement was. He asked Tomilinson
if he had seen Mr. Hisekburn, and Tomilinson replied that he did not like to say that he had seen
Bineaburn. Witness said he was about to prejure a statement, which he would show to Tomlinson. inson.

In answer to a question by a member of the committee, Mr. Marsh said he had never had any business relations with Mrs. Belkmap, other than that detailed, and he never held any money for her, past or present, except as indicated in

THE ABOVE TRANSACTIONS. to Gen. Belknap for Mrs. Belknap? A. It was not.

To day Mr. Marsh was recalled, and Mr. Montgomery Blair, who was the counsel for Secretary Belknap, asked the question whether Secretary Belknap had not in the interview at his (the Secretary) house objected to Mr. Marsh geing away without appearing belore the committee, and whether he nad urged that he should appear? A. I cannot doubt that he dis.

Mr. CLY MER then read to the House the proceedings of the committee, which were merely formal, showing the presence of the members. The proceedings of March i show that the testimony of Mr. Marsh was read over to the Secretary of War, when he asked for time to employ ownered. The committee met again at a o'clock, when Judge Blair appeared as counsel, and requested the committee to postpope the making of the report to the House for a few days. The commitmee adjourned until the evening, and unanimously rejected the request.

the report to the House for a few days. The committee adjourned until the evening, and unanimously rejected the request.

The Secretary of War was summoned to appear before them at 10 o'clock is moraing, and at 11 o'clock Hon. Montgomery Blair appeared and handed them Mr. B.'s resignation as Secretary of War. The committee immediately directed the chairman to send for copies of the

and they also ascertained from the President that the resignation of the Secretary was accepted shortly after 10 o'clock. The committee thereupon directed the chairman to prepare the report and accompanying resolutions and to submit them to the House forthwith.

The exhibits accompanying the report were the following:
The contract for the sale of the post tradership at the terms given above, between C. B. March and J. S. Evans, which stipulated in so many words that March was to secure the contract from the Secretary of War.
The letter prepared by Tomilinson, and which March was to send to the committee, which was as follows:

NEW YORK, February 25, 1874.
To the honorebic the Committee on Expenditures of the March Perspectage of

NEW YORK, February 25, 1856.

To the honoroble the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department:

Incan Sur: I Gauy received your telegram of March 21, summening me to appear before you, and answered that I would do so, but my wite has since become so ill as to make it almost impossible for me to leave her for any time, and I to day gent you a telegram to this effect, and will also give a statement of my connection with the post traderable at Fort Sill, which will, I trust, avoid the necessity of my

LEAVING HOME.

I will, however, come as soon as I can, or will be happy to see any one or all of the committee at my house in this city. At the time I applied for the position of post trader at Fort Sill i presumed that I could furnish recommendations that would secure me the appointment, which was afterwards promised to me. After this I saw Mr. Evans in Washington and made an arrangement with him, in consequence of which I withdrew in his favor and he received the appointment. This arrangement was made without the advice or consent of the Secretary of War, nother did he have any knowledge of such an arrangement from me or any one else, so far as I know, nor was he interested in any such arrangement between the Secretary of War, nother did he iruits of any such arrangement between the Secretary of War and myself in regard to these matters.

I am, very respectfully, your obedien servant, C. P. Marsu.

THE LETTER OF RESIGNATION THE LETTER OF RESIGNATION

of General Helknap, which simply asked for its
immediate acceptance, after thanking the Presicent for his uniform kindness, and the reply of
the President, as follows:

Executive Mannion, J
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1576.

Dean Sir: Your tender of resignation as Secrelary of War, with the request to have it accepted immediately, is received, and the same is
hareby accepted with great regret.

Yours, &c.,
A statement from Dr. Tomilinson in which he St. PETERSBURG, March 2.- The announce

hereby accepted with great regret.

Yours, &c.,

Yours, &c.,

A statement from Dr. Tomlinson, in which he deciles, under oath, the statements of Marsh as to Mr. Hackbura.

The statement of Mr. Beackburn, to the effect that on February 21 Dr. Tomlinson called upon him and asked him to go out and attend to some business for him. They went to the real-dence of the Secretary of War, and Mr. Belknap stated that the testimony of Mr. C. P. Marsh would only implicate her, but would not affect the Secretary of War, and she hoped she would not be made the subject of investigation. Mr. Blackburn replied that the committee would not be made the subject of investigation. Mr. Blackburn replied that the committee would not be made the subject of investigation. Mr. Blackburn replied that the committee would not be made the would drop the matter.

He inrefer said he was not related in any degree to Mr. Tomlinson or Mrs. Belknap.

And lastly, subments of Meenr. Citymer and Robbins, members of the committee, that Mrs. Helknap as soon as he returned from his and they indorsed when the said, that private latticeduals, and especially islied, were not to be investigated.

After the reading of the report and accompanying papers, dir. ClayMeR said he would get

if he could, and in his present condition could not if he would, add snything additional to the facts that had just been reported to the House. Another occasion might occur bereafter, when he might decire to say something. The facts were so clear and so plain that they muid be understood throughout the broad land, throughout Christendom—avery where where the Earlish language is spoken. It was a record of official country or in any other. If at this hour one word of sympathy, one word of pity, could find attended to the country or in any other. If at this hour one word of the late Secretary of War had been the outgrowth of the dishonesty which had distractor, fred the administration of this flowernment for a few years past.

Hethen yielded to Mr. ROBBINS, of N.C., who addressed the House in support of the resolution, claiming the House had primilation, and citigs the case of Warren Hastings as a pracedens, where

dear, where

THE OFFICER HAD RESIDNED.

BY. BASS, of N. Y., said there was no clear precedent in this country, but in England there were many. Under the circumstances of the case, if the offender was convicted in the country he could be pardoned, but if he was convicted before the Senate, then Eucentive pardon would not be available. He favored sending the case to the Senate, and let the question of jurisdiction be settled by that body.

Mr. HOAR, of Mass., to whom Mr. Rass yielded a portion of his time, said this was not a party question. He disturement in this was not a party question. He disturement in this was not a party question. He disturement in this was not a party question. The thouse had in the Forty-Second Congress, in the case of Whittenberg, decided that by the tender of a resignation an officer ceased to be such. Judge Story had laid down the doctrine that no man could be impossible durings be was a civil officer, and as Dishnap had parigned he was no longer a civil officer, and as Dishnap had parigned he was no longer a civil officer, and as Dishnap had parigned the bestattes provided. PINE AND IMPRISONMENT

you can go back at all you can, said he, go back leveler.

Mr. HLACKBURN, of Ky. said he was actuated by no personal bitterness or party rireadship. The committee had given every opportunity to sheld all who were induced in connection with the offense. He would not consent that this should be made a party question. It was a question of interest to all, no matter on which side of the House they might be.

Mr. Blackburk cented that he was related to Saretary Belknap by blood or marriage, as was halimated in some of the correspondence, and was very severe upon the action of Belknap in connecting the name of his wire with the transaction. He said it was note credit of the country that no officer had nationated to save binself by interposing the dishonor of his wife. He took the ground that in the punishment of this offense he diese stood as a grand jury. He desied that resignation precluded impachment, and danied that Judge Skory and from Rawles' Commentaries in support of his view. Warren Hastings had been impeached a year and three mouths after he had settred from office, and in the indictment he was styled

THE LATE GOVERNOR OF DENGAL.

In England this was a settled question; here it was an open one. Would an American Congress, under these circumstances, abrink from a daty and say, because there may be a shadow of doubt, they would refuse to indict this officer?

In the Forty-Second Congress the question had been raised by Jadge Niblack, of Ind., and Mr. Builer, of Mass, had said the Constitution imposed a prohibition from holding office, and it was competent for the House to go on regardless of the resignation, but Judge Durell was an old must and no good would come from going on the flow there might be a young man guilty.

His would not undertake to say that it could be shown to a mathematical certainty that the House has the power, but no one could say that it had not, and, therefore, it was their outy to goon.

THE OTHER MED OF THE AVERTE

that speedy instice would follow the detection of such shame as had been now put upon the that speedy justice would follow the detection of such shame as had been now put upon the country.

Mr. KASSON, of lows, said a few years ago a young man went from his State—a well-educated, young and gallant genitemen—to light the battes of his country. After the war the President invited him to a seat in his Cablact, and virtually made him the head of the army of which he had been a short time before an humble memoer. This morning the lows delegation for the first time heard anything against him. He had lintened to the reading of the report with the greatest interest, and he had appealed for a moment's delay that he might limit whatever there might be in excuse for this great dishonor. He claimed no exemption or the remitting of a single penalty. Was it foo much if they wasted a moment to consider f if not for this would not the House take time to think whether the offense was impeachable? Impeachment was to protect the people, by keeping the guilty from holding office, and the statutes were for the

PUNISHMENT OF CRIME. FUNISHMENT OF CHIME.

English precedents were nothing to us, whose rights were protected by the Constitution. The House should hause and consider, by a reference to the Judiciary Committee, before establishing so grave a precedent. If they could go back and fine Jefferson Davis because while Senator he was guilty of a compiracy to overthrow the Government, and impeace him: and so with any other ex-officer of the Government. All he asked was that the Judiciary Committee might report on the subject. that the Judiciary Committee might report on the subject.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the Speaker appointed as the committee of five to go to the bar, of the Senate and notify that body of the proposed faction of the House, Messra. CLYMER, Hohmins of N. U., Blacknurs, Slass and Dangorn, the same gentiemen who compose the committee which made the investigation.

[By felegraph] STATEMENT OF EVANS' PARTNER. LOUIS, March 2.—The developments at

here and have been the subject of comment among all classes of citizens. The Times to-morrow will publish the result of an interview with the partner of Evans, the post-trader at Fort Sill. This gentleman is H. J. Fisner, vice president of the Security bank here, a min of means, and occupies a high social position. His statement substantially corrocrates the testimony of Mr. Marsh, so far as it relates to the business of the post, the payment of \$12,000 per year bonus and subsquent reduction to \$6,000, and other matters connected with the affair. Mr. Fisher states that he knew nothing of Helknap's connection with it, but was told by Marsh that the bonus was for political jurposes, and was used for the advance-

Backed Down and Fizzled Out Until After the New Hampshirs Election. New ORIEANS, March 2.—The House to-day adopted a resolution disposing of the whole ques-tion of impeachment, by ordering the discontinu-ance of further proceedings.
Governor Keilogg pesterday transmitted to the Senste of Louisiana a full reply to the fourteen charges made against him, believing it to be his duty to do so.

duty to do so. Mr. Wills effected a series of revolutions, which were adopted by the Louisiana Hs use, explaining the action of the majority is the autter. The Legislature aujourned size die last night.

LEXUS, March 2.—The amphitheatre here was burned last night. The loss, \$150,000. near Dabra, in which eight hundred Turks were The Alfonsists have taken thirty-three pieces of artillery and many thousands of rifles abandone by the Carlists.

St. Pressure, March 2.—The announcement which was recently made of the incorporation of Khokand with Russia was premature.

Forged California and Oregon nonds, which have been circulating in Belgium, led to the arrest yesterday of a Wall-street broker named George Rollins, in Paris.

Ragusa, March 2.—The Governor of Dalmatia arrived here yesterday and proceeded to Cattaro, it is understood that he is charged with a double tossion to the Herzegovinian refugees and to the Mentinegria government.

Loznon, March 2.—Winstow, the forger, was brought up at Bow street today, and remanded till noon to morrow. The American legation made an application to the joroign office yesterday, but there has been a slight delay, and the chief magistrate at the Bow street police court has not yet received the notice required under the extradition net of this formal application.

A letter written in behalf of the Compte De Chambord is published. It denies that the prince over authorized his adiaconts to vote for Lypaparus; candidates,

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. MAKES COMBINOS

INBRIATA ASTLUE

HAPERED WITH OMENOMENTS AND PASSED

Forcibie Speech in Its Favor by Mr. Wood

TRUMPHAY, March 2, 1876.

Mr. McMillian presented a memorial of the Minnesota Legislature, in reference to certain lands in that State. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CAMEBON of Wis., presented a memorial of eight hundred citizens of that State, asking or the improvement of the Fex and Wisconsin several hundred citteens of Utah, in regard to the lective franchise in that Territory. Territories. Mr. LOGAN presented politicus from Illinois soldiers, asking an extension of the time in which solders, asking an extension of the time in which to file applications for pensions. Pensions.

Mr. HOW E presented a memorial asking the removal of the Winnebago Indians from Wisconsin. Indian Affairs.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Print-Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Print-ing, reported a resolution to print 12,000 copies each of the culcules on the late Andrew Johnson and the late Henry Wilson, with amendments providing that the Sénate shall have 6,000 copies and the House 8,000. The amendments were agreed to and the resolution passes.

Mr. SAHGIENT presented memorials of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, seking sundry amendments to the shipping commission-ers set, and also asking certain legislation con-cerning picture. Commerce.

Mr. INGALLIS, from the

COMMITTER ON PRESIDENT.

fair.
Also, bill in relation to certain entries under
the homestend laws. Fublic Lands.
Mr. McWill.LAN introduced bill for relief of
certain settlers on the public lands in Minnesota.
Public Lands.
Also, bill for the relief of the heirs of the late C.
P. Smith. Military Affairs.
Mr. DAVIS introduced bill to provide for the COMPLETION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS

It Parkersburg, W. Vs. Appropriations.
Mr. CONKLING, from Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on bill to make Chattasocia a pert of delivery, and it was indefinitely
carponed.
Also, lavorably, from the same committee,
thouse bill to extend to the port of timesee, in the Also, lavoraply, from the same committee, House bill to extend to the port of timesee, in the State of New York, the privileges of sections 2200 and T507 of the Revised Statutes, facilities, and saked for its present consideration. He said it was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. SHERMAN objected. He thought instead of extending these privileges they should be contracted.

Bit. CONELLING explained the reasons why the bill abould park, and said it would entail no additional experies.

The bill then went over, Mr. Conxentus giving notice that he would call it up to-morrow if he had the opportunity.

Mr. McUREERY called up the bill appropriating 61,000 to convey the remains of Rumsey Wing, late Minister to Ecuador, from Quito to Kentucky. Passed.

late Minister to Ecusder, from Quito to Kentucky, Passed.

Mr. COOPER called up the bill for the relief of Wm. L. Knapp. Passed.

Mr. KELLY called up the bill for the relief of the estate of the late Paymaster Major John L. Walker C. S. A.

Mr. RABILIN called up the House bill for the relief of Ears H. Baroett, postmaster at Norwich, N. Y. Passed.

Mr. EDMINDS called up the bill to remove the political disabilities of Robert Tonsiti, of Virginia, Passed. THE CASE OF MR. PINCHBACK

was taken up, when Mn. EDMINDS, who was entitled to the floor, said he did not teel very well and would ask the consent of the Senate that it lay ever till to-morrow.

Mr. MORTUN said that he understood several Senators would be absent to-morrow, and if they were not present he would ask that the matter be postponed until their return.

The matter was then laid over.

Mr. WITHERS called up bill granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Thomas, widow of the late Adjutant General Lorenne Thomas. Passed.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that on Monday he would ask to address the Senate on the subject alluded to in the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. BUGY said he would also ask to speak on the same subject at the same time. he same subject at the same time,
All, CAMERON called up joint resolution
authorizing Wm. L. Scrugge, United States Mininter at Hogota, to accept a present from the
Queen of Great Britain. Pasked.
The House joint resolution in reference to the CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL

was passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the unobjected bills on the calendar were proceeded with, and the following were passed:
Senate bill granting relief to the heirs of General James H. Carlton, deceased.
Senate bill for the relief of Frances A. Robinson, administratrix of the estate of J. W. Robinson, deceased. Senate bill to reduce the number and increase the efficiency of the medical corps of the United States army.

Senate bill for the relief of Phillip S. Wales, medical inspector United States navy.

Senate bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. J. H. Rosseau, deceased, United States arms.

Senate bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. J. H. Rosseau, deceased, United State arms.

Senate bill granting a pension to James Ell Butts and Malinda Frances Butts.

Senate bill granting for twelve months the time is which to complete the approval and sanction of Clongress to the route and termini of the Anacostic and Potomac river railroad, &c.

Senate bill to incorporate the Washington City Inspirate Asylum in the Bistrict of Coumbia.

The committee reported to strike from the 11th section the clause prohibiling the Senate bill to reduce the number and increase

within a quarter of a mile of the sayium.

Mr. SARGENT said the committee had been influenced in recommending the striking out, because of the uncertainty as to where the asyium would be incated, because if it was located anywhere near the boundary it would be impossible to enforce such a provision. He said experience showed that it was impossible to enforce prohibitory legislation to far as the use of intoxicating atimulants were concerned.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY said he was opposed to the clause, because a bill of this character was not the place in which to insert such a provision.

Mr. WRICHIT said the retention of the clause. He said it had nothing to do with the general question of the sale of liquer, but an institution of this character cught to be removed as far as possible from all such influences.

Mr. INGALLS said the committee unanimously recommended the striking out, not only that it would be inoperative, but that it was an invasion of private rights. He pointed to the fact that by the terms of the bill the asylum could be leeated on Pennsylvania avenue or in any other business or residence part of the city.

Mr. CONKLING said the whole question was whether you were to establish an incertate asylum and then permit liquer to be sold under tweaves. It had nothing to do with the general question.

Mr. EDMUNDS suggested that the asylum be SALE OF SPIRITOUS LIQUUES question.

Mr. EDMUNDS suggested that the asyium be not located within a quarter of a mile of a run The amendment to strike out was rejected-The amendment to strike out was rejected— ayes, 17; noes, 22.

The amendment that the asylum be not located within one quarter of a mile of the corporate limits of the city was agreed to. Also, an amend-ment authorizing any future government of the city to appropriate moneys for the support of the asylum.

Section sixteen, exempting the personal property of the institution from taxusion, was struck out. A provise was adopted that the General Government shall not be called on to appropriate moners for the institution. The blit was then passed.
Senate bill, granting the right of way for a railread and telegraph line to the Walla Walla and Columbia River Kallroad Company across Fort Walla Walla military reservation in Washington Territory.

The bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a State constitution and State government and to provide for its admission into the Union was made the special order for Wednesday.

Senate bill for the relief of Alstorpheus Winin-Senate bill for the relief of Alstorpheus Wininger.
Senate bill for the relief of Assistant Surgeon Thomas F. Axpell, U.S. A.
Senate bill to amend the act of May 2s, 1872, to provide for lurnishing trusses to disabled soldiers.
Senate bill to fix the date of entry into the military service of Col. B. H. Grierson, and to correct his record on the army register.
Senate bill to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of May 28, 1886.

sed.
Senate lift for the relief of Alois Smith.
Hears bill for the relief of First Lieutenan
leary Jackson, Seventh cavalry, United State Henry Jackson, Sertain as any,
Senate bill for the relief of Amos B. Ferguson,
Senate bill for the relief of the Albemarie and
Chempeake Canal Company,
Senate bill the relief of Wm. L. Adams, late
collector of customs at Astoria, Oregon.
For the relief of Higger & Co., of Uhlcago, The Senate then adjourned.

recommitted.
Mr. Miskilliston, from the Ways and Manas
Committee, submitted the views of the minority
on the Hawalian treaty, which were ordered to

Mr. RANDALL from the

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS prieting, and directing the Secertary of the Treasury to issue ten, twenty, twenty, die and fifty-cent silver cutn in exchange for fractional entrency, whether sow in the Treasury or when presented for redemption, until all the tractional currency is redeemed.

Mr. RANDALL said the committee had discussed the architect for the subject of extending the limit of allows. currency is redeemed.

Mr. RANDALL said the committee had discussed the subject of extending the limit of silver as a legat tender, but did not thick it was within their province to act upon it. They had, however, agreed to permit an amendment of that nature to be offered, if it came from the Ways and Means or Harking and Currency Committees. He gave notice that he would call up the bill as soon as practicable, and to this end moved to recommit the bill, and then entered a motion to recommer the latter rots.

Mr. WeLLES, of Mins, offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for detailed statements relative to the claims of colored soldiers from Mississippi for pensions, as to the number of claimants, how many allowed and how many suspended, and why, a.e.

The House then, in the morning hour, proceeded to the consideration of bills reported from committees.

Mr. SAYLER, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to amend sections 2450 and 351 and to repeal section 2322 of the Revised Statuter. Passed.

Also, a bill to amend the act of March 18, 1874, amendatory of the act to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies.

Also, a bill to amend the set of March 18, 1874, amendatory of the act to encourage the growth of limber on the Western prairies. Passed.

Mr. GOODEN, of Kantas, from the same committee, reported a bill declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to the State of Kantas to aid in the construction of ratiroads, by act of March 3, 1863. Passed.

Mr. GAUSE, of Ark., from the same committee, reported a bill giving the consent of the United States to the appropriation of the proceeds of the sale of certain swamp and

GYERVLOWED GANDS IN ALABAMA for the purpose of furnishing additional accommodations for indigent, in sace and idiode persons residents of the State of Arkaness. Passed.

Mr. HATHORN, of N. Y., from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the act donating certain tracts of land in certain townships in Missouri, not heretofore provided for, for school purposes. Passed.

Mr. McDillia of Iowa, from the same committee, reported a bill to extend the time for presemptors on the public lands, who have suffered from the savages of the grasshoppers, as a substitute for deveral bills of that character. Passed, Also, a bill to restore certain lands in the State of Iowa to market. The bill was amended as as

to comme the disposition of the lands to home-stead entry and passed.

Mr. CROUNSE, of Neb., reported a bill to can-firm certain school selections of public lands by the State of Nebraska.

Petaling its consideration the morning hour ex-pired, and the House, on motion of Mr. WOOD, of N. Y. weat into Committee of the Whole, Mr. SayLun in the chair, on the

HAWAIIAN TREATY BILL. The majority and minority reports from the committee were then read by the Glerk. The latter is signed by Mesera, atomitison, Thomas and Towars, withholding assent free some of the propositions of the report. Mr. Kaller concurs in discenting from the majority report, and in recommending the rejection of the bill. MR. WOOD'S SPEECH.

LOSS OF REVENUE

it was based on a fallacy. This trade could not be got, for other nations were intriguing for a treaty like this under discussion. If the treaty was rejected, it would not bring us the trade, for the report showed that other nations were ready to seize upon the opportunity, and we would not have seen what trade it has been.

When the Administration is brought down to an economical basis, one of the first articles to be admitted free of duty will be sugar, which is the principal article of import from the Hawaiiaa Islands. Admitting the amount of revenus lest to be as claimed, stoo, cou, or even put it at \$1,000,000, or even put it at \$1,000,000, he would still accept the treaty as a commercial bargain. For it we got the whole carrying trade with these islands. Our carrying trade had been drawn from the Atlantic, and to neglect any measure to restore this trade was an error amounting almost to a crime.

Mr. Woos painted the great future of the country in its relations to the trade of the Pacific, with its numerous lines of trans-continental roads forming a direct steam route from Liverpool to Hong Kong, and showed the importance of securing the most favorable facilities for our comif the then rose.

[For conclusion of the House proceedings recall lie iknap article.]

British Experts to the United States. The following statement, showing the exports of the principal articles of British and Irish prouary, 1875 and 1876, is furnished by the chief of th

Commodities.	1673.	1978.
	-	
Alkalt f	100, 197	66,72
ikali, f	6,4.0	3,34
er and ale. E	21,492	11,19
oprer. wronght, or machine	200	-
cottor, piece goods of all	37	
kinds, yards	10,020,000	B. 878,2
tatthen and China Ware,	10/40/6	H-04-1
Parisa and Porcelsin, (ex-	\$3430 mm	(40.6815)
cept red pottery and brown-	1111/22/25	Section 22
stone ware.) L	27,230	29,44
tabetdashery and mulinery.	1000000	100
needlework, E.	44.00	
Brediework, L	62,121	11,6
fardware and cutlery, unenu	The Control	
merated, S	36,2%	24,76
ren, pig. tons	2,457	1,94
from, har, angle, bolt and	70.00	44
iron, railroad of all sorts	263	21
tront tantoni of all sorts	2.574	
lron, hoops, sheets and boiler		
and armor plate, tous	210	100
ron, tin plates, tons	7,800	6,02
ron, cast or wrought, and al	*******	artist.
other manufactures, except		
ordnance, spenumerated.	300000000000000000000000000000000000000	
tons		53
ron, old, for remanufacture.		
1005	100	34
teel, unwrought, tons		68
erd, pig. rolled, sheet, pip		
ing, &c., tons		9
inen plece goods, of all kinds.		1
except sail cloth, yards	20, 604, 100	9,411,69
LICHIBERTS ASSESSMENT OF THE PERSON OF THE P	14,605	24,27
aper, writing, printing and	1	
envelopes, £	2000	94
Paper, other kinds, except		
paperhanging and article	8	
paperhanging and articles	508	1,00
		21,31
ilk or satis, broadstuff		1000
Salt, reck and white. Silk or sails, broadstuit of 4.	1,780	4,90
slik ribbons of all kinds, L	1, 1, 1/1/2	96
Other articles of silk only, E		10,62
Articles of silk and other ma-	No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other	10 T. S. S
terlal	1.895	2.81
pirite, Britist and frish, gal		2,48
Stationery, other than paper.	- Company	F-1523
A	8,257	3,58
fin. unwrought, cwts	4,741	1,12
Wool, sheep and lander, the	21,00	24,43
Woolen and worstedmanufac-		-
tures	453,400	115, 19
Worsten stuffs, all wool, or of	E - I - I	440
weol mixed with other male-	The state of the s	- may 400
	5, 11414, 1884	4,710,81
tials yards		
		15 K.5X

The Department of State has received inform The Department of State has received informa-tion through the consul general at Havana that the necessary orders have been given by the Gov-ernor General of Cuba for the restoration of the embargoed estates of Ramon Fernando Oriado. Josquin Delgado, Antonio Maximo Mora and Magdalens Farres de Mora, and also that a pardon has been extended to these parties. This is understood to remove any obstacle in the way of receiving pessession of their property, and to be the result of the negotiations that have recently taken place between the Government of the United States and that of Spain. This is part of a sermon by a preacher in Col-

This is part of a sermon by a preacher in Colorado. The boys understood it; "Boys, you'll find this life a game of seven-up. You want to save your tens and look out for game, an' never beg when you hold a good hand. Also, recollect in the long run low counts as much as high, if it is only a trump. The devil has stocked the cards, but just play 'em honest, and when it comes your deal your boun' to get a winnin' hand every time, and old split hoof will jist have to jump the game and look after a softer snap. Also, if you happen to turn Jack, call it lucky, but don't farget to remember that turning Jack is uncertain bustness, and 'll never do to bet on.'

Gladstone is becoming unpopular in England. The "National Sunday League," having addressed the ex minister on the subject of his

used the ex minister on the subject of his ter to the "Lord's Day Rest Association." letter to the "Lord's Day Rest Association."
resived an evasive reply on a postal card whereupon the secretary of the "Sunday Society, organized for the opening of museums and libraries on Sundays, and which counts many emisent
men as members, librans the public that Mr.
Gladatone has not vauchsafed a reply at all to the

THE EMMA MINE.

EX-SENATOR STEWART'S VERSION

AND A YERY BAD LOT AT THAT

STEWART WAS HIS LEGAL COUNSEL

AFTERWARDS COUNSEL FOR THE COMPANY

STILL BELIEVES THE MINE VALUABLE

art expects to leave next Tuestay for Washing-ton, to testify before the House Committee on Foreign Belations in the Emma mine lave shadowed the general tenor of his evidence, to the effect that on first meeting Lyon at Washing ton, in the early part of 1871, he was favorably impressed with the merits of Lyon's claim to a Lake to push his case as legal acties. I thought at the time Judge McKean was prejudiced against Lyon, and endeavored to procure his removal. Atterwards I became convinced McKean acted fairly and impartially. I tound on examination that Lyon's claim was not as good as it at first appeared, and advised a compromise with the Emma Company. In this connection i wrote a letter to Lyon containing the expression. Better have compressible than worked automine, "meaning that to enforce Lyon's claim would require a Highston of years, and in the meantime the mine unight be worked out. I went to Eagland as seen for Lyon's claim would require a Highston of years, and in the meantime the mine might be worked out. I went to Eagland as seen for Lyon with Parke as agent for the company. We were alone bosieged by partise winning to purchase. We received a proposition from Goates & Hankey to buy a half uncreat for two million dollars, they to put the stock on the market. They side alleged Prof. Stiffman to report on the mine. Aftert Grant then put in an appearance, and at his suggestion I got Schenck to come in as a director, bulleving at the time that the mine was valuable property. When the storm was reflected from the later in the time in the stock on the stock on a giff. My own was received for services in Lyon in a professional capacity. Schenek to Lyon in a professional capacity. Schenek on the head of the mine who reported that it was all right. The stock kept up, and Lyon outle not over his "shorts. He then threatened to commence suit to recover an additional amount for his interest, which was company at the sail special party. But some of 1872 I went to Sait Lake in the interest of the Emma company, the mine having been jumped by the Illinois Tumes. The mine was then looking well; but shortly after a fault occurred in the lead. The company ran bout sky the company has run under the old Emma working and in rich ore on Emma ground Lyon has been in the hanging will and stopped instead of capacity for the story of allacehoed at the time Judge McKean was presudice

or laisehoods."

Nr. Siewart did not attempt an explanation of the manner in which Schenek raised the money to buy his stock, not being familiar with the details, but presumed he got a portion of it from Parke.

PERSONAL. The Empress of Austria left Vienna fast night M. Lemoinne has been received as a member The report of the death of M. Blanqui, the so ialist, is again contradicted. Mr. Porter, of the National Bank Note Con pany, is at the hibbit house.

Garibaldi has accepted the presidency of the International Arbitration Congress. Captain Henry G. Thomas, 29th infantry, 0 tional Exhibition. Don Carlos avoided entering Paris by using the Circular railway skirting the city. He will be in London to-day. Senor Canovas Dei Castillo has gone to Pam

peluna to confer with the King on questions raised by the overthrow of the Carlists. Thompson & Randall, commission merchants on Exchange place, Haltimore, have suspended, their Babilities, it is said, amounting to \$100,000. Mrs. Sarony, wife of the eminent photographer of New York, was accompanied by Mr. Brady last evening to the reception at the Coroscan Art (failer).

Mr. A. J. Hatch, of Fisk & Hatch, New York, was before the Committee of Ways and Mesna yesterday, on the question of funding the loan of 1970. here at 0:00 this evening. He will take the steamer for Folkestone and thence proceed to London. LONDON, March 2.-General Schenck, the

American Minister, sails from Liverpool for New York on Saturday next in the Cunard steamer Abyssinia. Hon. Foster Bledgett, late of Georgia, now of South Carolina, is stopping at the National ha-tel. Mr. Blodgett has retired from politics alto-gether, and visits the capital solely on business. RICHMOND, VA., March 2-Ex-Governor John Letcher was stricken with paralysis this morning. His condition is considered serious. Physicians in consultation this evening regarding the case of ex Governor Letcher pronounced his condition very critical. His right side is totally narralyzed.

paralyzed. Secretary Belunap's wife is a native of Kon-Secretary Bellmap's wife is a native of ken-tucky, the youngest daughter of Dr. John Tom-lisson, a prominent physician at Harrodaburg. Her first husband, John Bower, was a merchant of Cincinnati. Two years upo, after the death of Bower, she married Gen. Helkmap at Harroda-burg. Her sister, Uarrie Tomlinson, was also a wite of Belkmap, but died December 20, 1870. The news of Belkmap's trouble has produced profound sensation in Harrodaburg, where be and hit wife have been well known and respected for years.

PRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The reorganization of the Schuylkill Gounty Coal Exchange took place yesterday in Philadel-New York, March 2.- The city of New York obtained a verdict for \$204,220 against the estate of Harry W. Genet. Advices from the African gold coast report that

s are occurred at Little Popo, February I, which

there is growing feeling of satisfaction at the treatment the province of Victoria has been receiving at the hands of the Daminion. Last evening Henry C. Bowen had read before the Plymouth examining committee his state-ment. It is very severe on Mr. Beecher. PHILADRIPHIA, March 2-A fire this morning destroyed the upper portion of the dwelling house 1020 Filbert street. John Ward, a boarder, was smothered to death. PHILADELPHIA, March 2.-Mrs. Maria Hall PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Mrs. Maria Hall and her daughter, Farab E. Hall, residing at Norristown, were seriously injured by the explaint of a kerosane lamp.

At a special meeting of the Buston Soard of Trade, restarday, the currency question wasfully discussed, and a series of resolutions were enantmently adopted urging Congress not to repeat the law of 1875.

ALBANY, March 2.-The Sena's has adop of the resolution, which passed the Assembly yester-day, requesting New York's Representatives in Congress to oppose the repeal of the specie pay-ment resumption act. Pour Junuts, N. Y., March 2.—Thirty-one ca-

Pour Junuts, N. Y., March 2.—Thirty-one eagines have been taken off the working force of
the eastern division of the Erie railroad and with
he laid up till some time in April. This is one of
the retuits of the suspension in the coal fishin.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Finese
states that the report of the subjugation of Khokand by Russia is confirmed. This leaves a distance of only two hundred and twenty are miles
between the English and Russian frontiers in
Central Asia.

The fourt of Appendix of Marriand, in the case

Central Asia.

The Court of Appeals of Maryland, in the case of the State against the Northern Central Railway Company, involving the question of the examption of the capital stock of the company from transition under the laws of the State, has readered a decision in favor of the State.

argula decision in tavor of the State.

A meeting, having for its object the framing of measures to defeat the passage of the Senate bill for refunding \$500,000 on a 20 bonds in thirty-year 1/5 per cent. gold bonds, to be said in Europe through a syndicare, and thus prevent the people from having a 35 currency bend interconvertible with groundacks, was hald in Philadelphia yeaterday.

The Parts police, while searching lately a vary old house in the Rue Saint Honore for summatolism property, came upon a door which apparently had not been opened for many years. The door opened on to a staircase, at the foot of which was found an empty come, which had aimost crimbled to dust. Frem inquiries which have since been made, it has been ascertained that this secret chamber was a hiding place for several Ruggenots during the massacre of St. Harthadomew, and that Heary IV took reforge during that terrible night in the house, which is does by the caircase to the policy for legation.